

# AUSTRIAN "RED BOOK" CHARGES BARBARITIES TO TEUTONIC SOLDIERS

Publication Issued By Ministry of Foreign Affairs Holds Austro-German Forces Responsible For Many Heinous Crimes—Investigators Say Charges Are Backed Up By "Collection of Evidence" Presented From Various Quarters.

Washington, July 16.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a "Red Book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs through its embassy here.

The published and called a "Collection of Evidence" and is divided into four parts.

The first two parts, says a prefatory note introducing numerous quotations and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government of the United States and the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality, a right consecrated since the remotest antiquity and respected even by uncivilized nations or tribes. Never before have so many cases of the violations of this right been instanced. In several cases the illegal expulsion or arrest has preceded the actual state of war, a fact which still further aggravates the offense. The expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agents from Morocco and Egypt, which has preceded the actual state of war, has been made the subject of protests lodged with the neutral powers."

The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it be contended that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the harsh and inhuman treatment of aged men, sick persons, women and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity. It was a French professor of law who thus declared such conduct "to inflict sufferings on defenseless citizens of the enemy without imperative reasons is to revert to barbarism."

The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare. From the evidence published herewith the conclusion is inevitable that there is hardly a rule of warfare which has not been violated repeatedly by the hostile armies. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited weapons, such as gas, the Hague agreement about the laws and practices of warfare on land, and of the Geneva convention, must be added the unpardonable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthless illegal way of conducting war operations, and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war, testify once more the lapse from civilization which the people of these countries have undergone.

The "Collection of Evidence" does not purport to be complete in any respect. It is naturally restricted to the exposition of facts which have been either officially investigated or substantiated in an unbiased manner.

In proportion to the number of cases which have actually occurred, the number of the proven instances is exceedingly small. Up to this day, the ministry of foreign affairs is still without information concerning the fate of several consular officials who have been arrested. The Austrian and Hungarian authorities, being detained in hostile countries, can be counted by the thousands. Almost all of them still endure in silence the outrageous methods wherein the governments of the belligerent nations maintain their dignity at the expense of the laws of warfare as compiled in part of this collection, must likewise be considered, however, as only individual evidence. For the time being we cannot have anything approaching a comprehensive knowledge of events in the territories beyond the enemy's lines. And yet, from the reports which have been received from trustworthy news published in foreign daily papers, it is possible to draw the well-founded conclusion that thousands of shocking violations of the law of nations have occurred, especially in the districts of our country occupied by the enemy.

It may be conceded that certain breaches of international law seem to be an inevitable consequence of the massing of troops on so huge a scale as this war has produced. But it is nevertheless most disappointing that the international agreements, guaranteeing the protection of lives, the honor and the freedom of the religious faith of peaceful citizens, and the arts and sciences, should be wilfully violated by the troops and officials of the warring government under the aegis of which the Hague conference reformed and completed the laws of warfare. One of the main causes for this inhuman situation must be ascribed to the employment of troops wholly unable to perceive the legal restrictions applied to warfare. The French professor of law, already quoted above, enumerates the doctrine that countries at war with nations of a low standard of civilization are compelled to apply methods of warfare which correspond to the level of their opponent's morals. He adds: "The French acted in accordance with this precept in Africa, Tonkin, China and Dahomey; the English in India and Persia; the Americans in the Philippines, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, France, Great Britain and Russia could, therefore, not possibly expect that their African and Asiatic subjects would respect the provisions of international law; there cannot be the slightest doubt that they are well aware that they are disregarding the law of European nations when they line up savages and half-savages against the troops of European powers."

The object of this publication is to adduce only such violations of the international law as have been perpetrated directly and individually against nationals of the dual monarchy; it, therefore, does not include the evidence of numerous exceedingly grave breaches of the law which affected Austria-Hungary in an indirect and general way. Such breaches

1915, a report of "the murder of interned Hungarians at Argentan-sur-Cruse, Angers, Bastide-St. Pierre, La Courte, Garaison and Orville."

In Great Britain, insufficient food and accommodations, flag claims, were accorded the interned nationals at Devonport and Newbury.

In Russia, the intelligence department of the Austro-Hungarian general staff learned of "barbarous treatment inflicted on the interned at Orenburg, where typhus and starvation depleted their ranks by the hundreds." In Serbia, besides the treatment, plundering and insufficient food, compulsory naturalization was enforced, prisoners of war were robbed, badly fed, and forced to do work for military purposes."

Twenty-seven cases of violations by Russia of the laws of warfare and eighteen instances in which Serbia and Montenegro are accused of various atrocities are given in detailed affidavits selected from many more made by soldiers, officers and civilian officials. These include, in Russia, not only the use of dum-dum bullets, firing on the Red Cross hospital ambulances, but organized looting and killing of civilians and numerous unauthenticated cases of rape.

Cases are recorded of looting and killing directed especially against Jewish civilians who also "were forced under the lash to work in the trenches during their holidays." Atrocities committed by the Cosaks, assassinations and robberies and wanton destruction, all supported by concrete instances were verified. It is claimed after the Austrians recaptured the invaded territory where the alleged violations had occurred.

In Serbia and Montenegro, the participation of the civilian population in the fighting, the misuse of the white flag, use of cartridges filled with wire nails and pieces of vitrol of copper, torture of prisoners, the poisoning of wells and the use of mud, the firing upon the army service corps by women and children, mutilation of bodies and maltreatment of prisoners of war with insufficient food and accommodation, complete the list of atrocities complained of by the Austrian army. Under the head of "Violations of the Laws of Warfare" complaint is made that Russia refused to recognize Austrians described as the Polish and Rumanian Legions as belligerents. The Russians are accused of hanging them "wherever they catch them."

The Rumanian Legions, not less than the Polish Legions, says a book, "comply not only with all the requirements of The Hague convention in regard to a volunteer corps, but from a moral point of view are even better."

Charges are also made against the Russians of "grave acts of terrorism" against Greek Catholics in Bukovina.

**Chemist Has Plan To Combat Gases**

Cincinnati, July 16.—That they have invented an effective plan to combat the poisonous gases used in warfare, and are now negotiating with an agent of the Allies who has approved of their method, was the statement made yesterday by Al C. Roach and his brother, William Roach, of local chemists.

"We are negotiating with an agent of the Allies in Washington, and he has informed us that he heartily approves of our invention. We are anxious to go to Washington to give a demonstration, and in case this proves convincing, as we feel sure it will, we shall carry our proposition directly to the French War Office at Paris and also to Rome," said Al Roach.

When asked why he did not give his information to the United States government, Roach said that he had already submitted a discovery as to the use of incendiary shells and illuminating devices for night attacks and had received but scant courtesy.

John B. Adair, a farmer of Littleton, Pa., was killed and his body cut to pieces when he fell beneath the knife guards of a wheat harvester he was running.

With all this barbed wire being shipped to Europe, it will cost the farmer high this year to do the usual summer boarder-out of his hay field.

**People Used to Call Me "Skinny"**

But Now My Name Has Changed  
Gained 15 Pounds and  
Look Like a New Man



A PLUMP, STRONG, ROBUST BODY

"Before I took Sargol people used to call me 'skinny' but now my name is changed. My whole body is stout. Have gained 15 pounds and am gaining yet. I look like a new man," declared a man who had just finished the Sargol treatment.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes R. Gagnon. "I had to quit work, I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"Sargol has put 10 pounds on me in 11 days," states W. Q. Roberts. "It has made me sleep well, enjoy what I ate and enabled me to work with interest and pleasure."

"Would you too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 pounds of good, solid stay-there" flesh, fat and muscular tissue between your skin and bones? Don't say it can't be done. Try it. More than half a million thin men and women have gained weight, and that Sargol does succeed, does make thin folks fat even where all else has failed, is best proved by the tremendous business we have done. No drastic diet, flesh creams, massage, oils or emulsions, but a simple, harmless home treatment. All leading druggists in Bridgeport and vicinity sell SARGOL in large boxes—40 tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

## LEPROSY CURE FOUND, EXPERTS HERE BELIEVE

Hail Chaulmoogra Oil, Philippine Remedy, as Conqueror of Disease.

New York, July 16.—Specialists here in the treatment of skin diseases were interested yesterday to learn that 23 lepers at Cullion, Philippine Islands, had been discharged as cured after a four years' treatment with chaulmoogra oil. Eighty cases were treated in all by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician, who believes the oil is a specific for the disease, and who worked under Dr. Long, Federal health director of the Philippines.

To Dr. Chuet L. Wheeler, editor of "The New York Medical Journal," the news of the new cure meant a discovery in the medical field which he regarded as second only to remedies for cancer and tuberculosis. Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, one of the foremost leprosy specialists of the world, said he examined 23 lepers when he was in the Philippines a few years ago. "I recommended at that time the use of chaulmoogra oil," said Dr. Bulkley. "It is an essence of the Indian plum family and is also found in Brazil. It is my belief that Dr. Long must have used this oil exclusively in his treatment. If the cure is lasting, something has been done for humanity which is invaluable."

Dr. Bulkley's estimate of the worth of chaulmoogra oil and its use by Dr. Long was seconded by R. Wheeler. He suggested, in addition, other methods of curing the disease which the Philippine physician could have employed.

"It is possible that he may have worked by using rats and developing anti-toxin in their blood," said Dr. Wheeler. "There is the possibility that he may have invented some chemical like salvarsan or he might have gone along original lines of his own. If Dr. Long has really perfected a permanent cure for leprosy he has benefited humanity without measure."

In the colony at Cullion there were 2,615 lepers at the end of 1912. In "The Lancet" for March, 1914, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the San Lazaro Hospital for Lepers, at Manila, told of two lepers who had been free from leprosy for two years as a result of the chaulmoogra oil cure. Other cases were also mentioned to show that the oil, combined with camphor and resorcin, and administered hypodermically, was of extreme value in the treatment of leprosy.

Washington, July 16.—Rupert Blue, president of the American Medical Association and surgeon general of the Public Health Service, said yesterday that chaulmoogra oil, with various modifications, had been used in the treatment of leprosy for a number of years. Dr. Blue quoted the account of Dr. Victor G. Heiser in the Public

Revised price on Suits that Sold up to \$15  
**\$9.50**  
Every garment is perfect and this year's style

Revised price on Suits that sold up to \$20.  
**\$12.50**  
There are some stunners in this lot—Come See.

Revised price on Suits that sold up to \$25.  
**\$16.50**  
And They are beauties—the latest creations.

An Attractive Shirt Value \$1.00  
Shirts now  
**79c**  
Not Special Sale Stock, But Our Regular \$1 Shirt.

Another Shirt Special. Our Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 Shirts  
**\$1.15**  
Dozens of patterns to select from. Every one a real \$1.50 Shirt.

## It's the Price and Value You Get That Counts in Clothing

Not so much the price—  
but the down right value—  
when you buy a suit at this store.

"LONERGAN QUALITY" is well known to our customers and friends—these suits are not special suits bought for a sale. They are regular "Lonerger" clothes with full "Lonerger" value and carry the regular "Lonerger" guarantee.

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"Fixin's and 'Furnishin's" Are Marked Off.

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**Edward Lonerger**

Snappy Clothes and Furnishings  
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Health reports for September 5, 1913, of two apparent cases in the Philippines that had been cured by the employment of the oil, camphor and resorcin.

"Other apparent cures were also reported before the American Society of Tropical Medicine at Boston on January 2, 1914," said Dr. Blue. "Heiser seems to think well of the treatment, but does not announce it a certain cure. More work and experimentation is needed before the merits of the treatment can be judged."

**THE LEPER ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.**

Few travelers are familiar with the island of Molokai, the fifth in size of the Hawaiian Islands, and to them probably the name signifies little except as that of a United States leper settlement. In the more inaccessible parts of the island, however, the scenery is wonderful, and there are many interesting facts to be learned about this small island which was formed in the Pacific Ocean by two volcanoes.

Practically the whole southern coast of Molokai is fringed by a coral reef from half a mile to a mile wide. The parts of this reef that lie near the main gulches are gradually being filled with mud, and thus the island is slowly growing out southward. The soil is nearly everywhere fertile, but

the problem of obtaining water has not yet been solved and the land is not put to its greatest use. Sugar cane, coconuts, coffee, oranges and trees are grown. Luxuriant algaroba trees (a variety of mesquite) furnish excellent firewood, and the fiber of the labile trees is used for the manufacture of hats. The pasture lands are covered with a thick carpet of manana (a variety of Bermuda grass) or with delicate tufted Pele grass up to an elevation of about 500 feet on the west end of the island.

On the northern coast of Molokai, west of the rocky peninsula that extends seaward from the foot of a great precipice, there is a prosperous-looking town with regular streets and white cottages. Many of the houses are surrounded by bright green gardens, and several churches and larger buildings may be seen. The leper settlement, established in 1866, embraces 8,000 acres and within its borders live about 1,600 unfortunate isolated by the great precipice over which a steep and somewhat dangerous trail leads to the town.

To those who wish to know more about this island a copy of Water-Supply Paper 77 will be furnished free on application to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

An epidemic of cholera is reported in Lemberg, Galicia.

**BEWARE THE LIGHT THIEF!**

The farmer "banks up" his house and often his barns in winter to keep the heat in and the cold out. Incidentally he saves money on his fuel bills. Drafts eat up coal. On the same principle he is selecting light wall papers for dark somber hues set up light.

No matter how furniture is set or interiors arranged, a great deal of light strikes directly against the walls. Some kinds and colors of paper, curtains and upholstery absorb light, just as a blotting paper soaks up ink. This means that a lot of paid for light is totally lost. Red wall paper steals 88 per cent. of the light which strikes it. It reflects only 12 per cent. Brown paper eats up 87 per cent. Yellow, white or pink papers steal only about half the light, while white enamel paper absorbs only 20 per cent. The chocolate paper eats light at a fearful rate, and new and larger lights are needed to keep the room lighted. If you choose bright tints you keep away the little electric light thief. If you select dark hues you invite bigger electric bills.

By a vote of 180 to 118 the Welsh coal miners' conference held at Cardiff, rejected a recommendation of the miner council that they return to work.

## Sunday Concert At Lordship Pavilion

The Handsome New Bath Houses and Pavilion at Lordship Manor  
"On the Sound"—THE FINEST IN CONNECTICUT—Will  
Be Officially and Formally Opened  
Sunday July 18th.

## The "Full" Wheeler & Wilson Band WILL RENDER A CONCERT ALL AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.

Bathers and Beach Lovers Generally Are Invited to Participate in This Gala Event.  
—Ample Car Service Will Be Provided.  
Not only the pavilion but the beach also is the finest in Connecticut in fact

### The Lordship Beach is Truly Wonderful

Seldom can you find a beach so ideal in every respect—beautiful white sand—fine slope—exceptionally clear water—high tide always—and bath house equipment par excellence—Over 100 individual houses with all the modern conveniences—separate shower baths, new suits—new towels and new everything.

A Lunch and Tea Room, Also Ice Cream and Refreshment  
Parlor—Your Every Want Has Been Anticipated.

COME OVER SUNDAY AND JOIN THE GAY THROG  
Don't Worry About the Tide  
"It's Always High at Lordship"

Bathing Houses 25c. - Suits and Towels 10c.  
BATH HOUSES FOR THE SEASON : : : : : \$8.00  
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